BRITISH COLUMBIA
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BC Stats

Infoline

Contact: bcstats.infoline@gov.bc.ca Issue: 10-34 August 27th, 2010

- **Retail sales continue to see-saw in June**
- **BC universities and hospitals received 14% of Canada's total sponsored research funding in 2008**
- **BC adults spend an average of $540 on government-run games of chance in 2008**

The Economy

- **Retail sales in the province continued to see-saw in June, slipping 0.3% (*seasonally adjusted*) after a 0.9% increase in May.** Canadian sales were relatively flat (+0.1%), as lower prices dampened the value of many sales, including those at gas stations and new car dealers. In terms of volume, overall Canadian retail sales climbed 0.9%.

  Strength in revenues for dealers of motor vehicles & parts (+2.1%), furniture & home furnishings (+2.3%) and electronics & appliances (+5.1%) managed to offset slowdowns in most other industries. Retailers in four provinces made gains, most notably those in Nova Scotia (+3.1%), where June marked the month preceding an increase in the Harmonized Sales Tax rate in that province.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats

Intellectual Property

- **British Columbia's 16 reporting universities and hospitals received 14% of Canada's total sponsored research funding in 2008.** Ontario institutions obtained nearly a third (32%) of the nation's research funding and Quebec acquired a similar share (29%). The remaining 25% of funding was divided between the Prairie provinces (a combined 19%) and Atlantic Canada (a combined 6%).

  Overall, commercialization of intellectual property in Canadian institutions progressed significantly between 2007 and 2008 with the number of inventions increasing 20% to 1,613 and the number of patent applications rising ten percent to 1,791. However, the number of patents issued declined by almost a third over the period. Income received from intellectual property remained above $53 million in 2008. A total of 19 spin-off companies launched by reporting universities and affiliated hospitals were incorporated in that year.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

Gambling

- **Net revenue from BC's government-run lotteries, video lottery terminals, casinos and slot machines not in casinos has been rising steadily over the past 15 years.** In 2008, gambling revenues in the province reached $1.9 billion, up from $403 million in 1992. Gambling revenue per capita has also surged, jumping from $155 per person aged 18 and older in 1992 to $540 in 2008. Average gambling revenue per person in Canada ranged from $115 in the Territories to $830 in Saskatchewan, with the national average lying somewhere in between ($520). *Data Source: SC Cat. # 75-001-XIE*

- **Nearly two-thirds of British Columbia households participated in at least one gambling activity in 2008, spending an average of $460 per household on charitable and non-charitable games of chance.** In BC, government lotteries were the most popular (58% of participating households purchased lottery tickets), followed by charitable lotteries and raffles (25%), casinos (19%) and bingo (3%). Among those who visited casinos, average expenditures were $745 per participating household. Those who participated in bingo ($425), government lotteries ($220), and charitable lotteries and raffles ($90) spent considerably less on these activities. *Data Source: SC Cat. # 75-001-XIE*

- **Gambling participation and average expenditures increased with household income and men tended to spend more than their fellow**

Did you know...

Canadians were more than twice as likely to spend their vacation close to home (43% of those surveyed) than go abroad (17%) this summer. *Source: BMO online travel survey*

female gamblers. Compared with workers in non-gambling industries, those in gambling were more likely to have a high school education or less (53% in gambling industries versus 40% in non-gambling industries). These workers also tended to be paid by the hour (85% compared to 65%), be paid less ($20.25 hourly versus $23.55), and receive tips at their jobs (31% compared to 7%).

Data Source: SC Cat. # 75-001-XIE

Tourism

- **Fuelled by increased spending by Canadians travelling in other countries (+5.9%, *seasonally adjusted*), Canada's international travel deficit reached its highest level on record in the second quarter of 2010.** Canadians purchased approximately $3.5 billion more outside the country than foreigners spent in Canada during that period.

  A decline in American spending in Canada helped push total foreign travel receipts down 1.1% (to $4.0 billion) compared to the first quarter when Vancouver hosted the Winter Olympics. Purchases by overseas visitors were also off, inching down to $2.3 billion (-0.8%) during the second quarter. Spending by American tourists was under $1.8 billion for the sixth consecutive quarter, marking the lowest level since the third quarter of 1997. Meanwhile, Canadians purchased $7.5 billion of goods and services away from home. Spending by Canadians south of the border was up (+5.7% to $4.5 billion), but residents travelling abroad spent $3.0 billion, an even heftier rise (+6.1%) over the previous quarter.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **Canadians made 7.2 million overnight trips to the US and overseas between January and March, similar to the number in the same months of last year.** Overnight travel to the US surged between the first quarter of 2009 and the same period of 2010, while the opposite was true for trips to other countries, which tapered off. Similarly, far more Americans travelled to Canadian destinations at the beginning of 2010 than at the same time in 2009, while fewer overseas tourists made the trip.

  Florida, New York State and California remained the top US destinations for Canadian travellers. The top three states of origin for Americans visiting Canada were Washington State, New York State and Michigan. The most popular overseas destinations for Canadians were Mexico, Cuba and the Dominican Republic. During their travels in overseas countries, Canadians spent $3.2 billion in the first quarter of this year. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

Second Quarter in Review

- **Retail sales in BC slipped 0.4% (*seasonally adjusted*) in the second quarter, falling for the first time since early 2009.** Canadian sales dropped 0.8%, pulled down by declines in every province except Nova Scotia (+0.1%) and Ontario (+0.5%). The most notable abatement in sales was seen at building material & garden equipment stores and gasoline stations.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats

The Nation

- **Corporations in Canada earned operating profits of nearly $62 billion (*seasonally adjusted*) in the second quarter of 2010, a decrease of 1.8% over the first quarter.** Falling oil prices caused a substantial dip in profits for oil & gas extraction companies (-13.9%). Conversely, higher prices for some mining commodities contributed to a boost in profits for that industry. Both retail and wholesale trade lost ground, while profits for manufacturers remained relatively unchanged. Slowed earnings for insurance carriers and related activities pushed overall profits in the financial sector down 2.7%, but depository credit intermediation, mainly chartered banks, and non-depository credit intermediation tempered the decline with increases. Total operating profits have climbed 28.5% since the second quarter of last year. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

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For data originating from Statistics Canada, data sourced to 'Statistics Canada' has been retrieved from CANSIM, the agency's electronic database; otherwise the source is identified as 'SC' plus the catalogue number.

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2036 BC

Larger, older, more diverse and increasingly concentrated in the Lower Mainland best describes the population of British Columbia in 2036.

BC Population projections

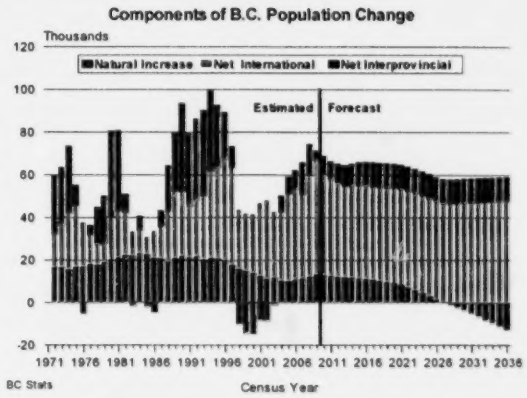
BC Stats this week released its PEOPLE 35 (Population Extrapolation for Organizational Planning with Less Error) population projection. This latest population projection covers the period 2010 to 2036, with information available for numerous provincial geographies including Local Health Area, Health Service Delivery Area, Health Authority, School District, College Region, Regional District and Development Region. Projection details are available at: http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/popstart.asp

Growth driven by international migration

Over the projection period the BC population is forecast to expand by just over 1.6 million people with annual average growth of about 1.2%. This rate of growth is slower than the 1.6% experienced over the last 27 year period, 1982 to 2009. By 2036, the BC population will be almost 6.1 million.

Three quarters of the expected growth over the projection period is a direct result of international migration. The province will show a net gain of about 1.2 million people from migration from other parts of the world, which will further increase diversity of the BC population. A further 18 percent will result from a net inflow of people from other parts of Canada.

BC Components of Population Change



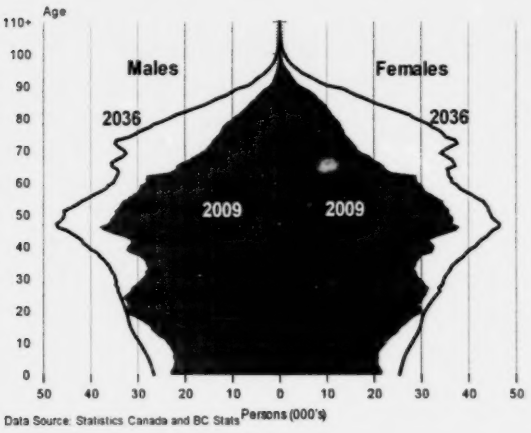
A much smaller gain will come from natural increase – i.e., the excess of births over deaths. On an average day in British Columbia in 2009, about 120 new residents were born, while 85 people died. By 2020 the leading edge of the baby boom will be in their mid 70s, which will significantly impact the number of deaths. By 2036, there will be around 175 deaths per day, far outnumbering the 140 births per day.

Half the population will be 45 and older

The greatest concentration of population in 2036 will be in the 45 to 49 age group. Median age in 2036 is expected to reach 45.6, compared to 40.7 in 2009. The male population was almost two years younger than their female counterparts in 2009 - 39.9 years versus 41.5 years. By 2036, the median age of BC males is expected to reach 44.7 years, with a corresponding figure for females of 46.5 years.

Overall, the BC population will experience some significant shifts in its age structure over the next 27 years.

BC Population Pyramid, 2009 and 2036



Data Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

Absolutely more youth, but relatively fewer

In 2009 almost one in five British Columbians was under 18 years of age. This share will drop over the next three decades to reach 17% by 2036. Although children will make up a smaller share of the total population, the under 18 population will be over 172,000 larger in 2036 than in 2009. There were almost three children for every 10 people of typical working age[1] in 2009 and this ratio will remain relatively stable over the projection period.

The size of the under-18 age group has implications for future labour market participants

Labour force strength on the decline...

In 2009, the overall labour force (aged 15 to 64 years) made up 70 percent of British Columbia's population. Over the projection period, this proportion is expected to drop steadily and, by 2036, less than two-thirds of the population will be of labour force age.

The core labour force of 25 to 54 year olds currently comprises about 44 percent of the province's population. By the end of the next decade the last of the baby boomers will have aged out of this group and its share is expected to drop to 42 percent. By 2036, the core working aged group is expected to account for two out of every five people in BC.

By 2018 there will be more seniors than children...

By 2036, almost a quarter of BC residents will be aged 65 or older. In 2009 there were just over two elderly dependents for every 10 people of working age (18 to 64). As a result of the dramatic increase in the proportion of seniors in the population, the ratio will double to four dependents for every 10 potential workers by 2036.

The growth in the senior population will place heavier demands on a number of societal institutions. Not the least of these is health care and housing, particularly as those 80 years and older, will make up an increasing proportion of the senior population over time. In 2009 seniors 80+ accounted for four percent of the population; by 2036 this age group will account for over 7%.

Even more females...

Since the early 1980s, females have outnumbered males in British Columbia, and this state will continue into the future. The sex ratio in 2009 was 98.5; by 2036 BC will have 97 males for every 100 females.

This deficit of males is mainly a result of the differential life expectancy of males and females - i.e., BC females live longer than males. In 2009, there were roughly the same number of males and females under the age of 65 and this ratio is expected to remain fairly stable through to 2036. Among the over 65s though, there are considerably fewer males - only 84.5 males for every 100 females in 2009. By 2036 the sex ratio will likely increase to over 85, as males gain some ground in survivorship.

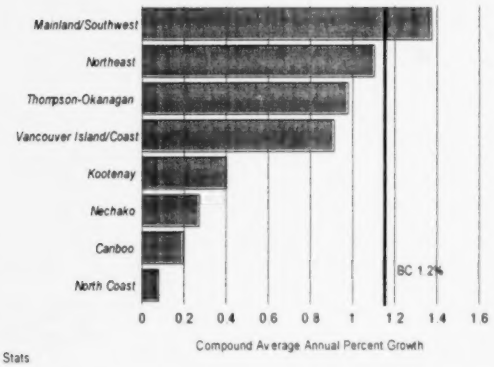
[1] For the purposes of dependency ratios, working age is defined as 18 to 64 years

Strongest Growth in Lower Mainland

While all regions of the province will see growth, only the Mainland/Southwest will experience higher growth than BC as a whole. As the most populous region of the province, accounting for 60% of provincial population in 2009, this area receives the bulk of international migrants to BC, as well as a significant share of migrants from other parts of Canada. Over the last five years, approximately 44% of interprovincial in-migrants and 92% of international in-migrants to BC chose to initially settle in the Mainland/Southwest region. As well, this area is home to over 80% of the non-permanent residents in the province. On the other hand, the region tends to be a sender of people to other regions of the province. Mainland/Southwest has experienced negative net intraprovincial migration flows since 1990.

The population of the Mainland/Southwest region was about 1.5 years younger than the provincial median in 2009, and it is expected to continue to be more youthful throughout the projection period. The overall dependency ratio (4.8 dependents for every 10 people of working age) is lower than the provincial level due to the smaller proportion of seniors in the population.

Regional Growth Rates



BC Stats

Young Population of the Northeast

The Northeast portion of the province has experienced some years of positive net intraprovincial migration recently, but mainly negative net interprovincial migration. In the long run, an overall trend of modest net in-migration to the area is expected as the region reaps some benefits from activity in the energy sector.

The resource based economy in the Northeast region typically attracts younger workers, which contributes to the more youthful profile of the region relative to the province as a whole. The median age for the Northeast was over 6.5 years younger than the province as a whole in 2009, and is expected to be about five years younger by 2036. In contrast to the province as a whole, the Northeast region is home to more males than females: In 2009, there were 108 males for every 100 females, and the region is expected to continue to have a higher sex ratio throughout the projection period.

Older Population in the Okanagan

The Thompson-Okanagan region will likely continue its pattern of strong growth through to 2036. The area has received positive net intraprovincial and international migration historically; additionally, the region has recently experienced increased net interprovincial migration flows. These positive trends are expected to persist for the region. As well as the economic draws, there will likely be increased in-migration as baby boomers continue to choose Thompson-Okanagan as a retirement destination.

The population in Thompson-Okanagan is older than the province as a whole, with a median age higher by about four years. Although the differential will shrink over time, by 2036 the region will still be older by almost two years. Child dependency is similar to the provincial level, and will remain so, but the higher proportion of se-

niors means that, by 2036, there will likely be about 7.7 dependents for every 10 people of working age. The comparable figure for BC in 2036 is 6.9.

Senior Migration to the Island

Vancouver Island/Coast region typically experiences positive net international and interprovincial migration. Over the last five years, approximately 23% of interprovincial in-migrants and 5% of international in-migrants to BC chose to initially settle in the Vancouver Island/Coast region.

While those resource sector dependent areas of the region are expected to experience fluctuating migration, overall, the region will likely see healthy gains from migration as it continues the expansion of its urban areas (i.e. Nanaimo and Greater Victoria). The retirement of the baby boom cohort is expected to lead to larger net inflows over the projection period, which will result in population growth in attractive areas, particularly those outside of large urban cores.

Already older than the province by four years, this region is expected to have a 2036 median age 2.6 years higher than the provincial average. By 2036, the Vancouver Island/Coast region is projected to have almost five elderly dependents for every 10 people of working age.

The upcoming changes in the British Columbia population will test our ability to respond to the needs of a larger, older and more diverse population. The distribution of growth across the province will present region-specific challenges and opportunities. Further concentration of the population in southern, urban areas pressures communities to deal with density, while other regions experience drops in population and rapid ageing.

The PEOPLE 35 population projection provides a perspective on the future of British Columbia demographic change. These projections provide planners with the ability to anticipate and prepare for the future.

For more information on the PEOPLE 35 projections, visit the BC Stats website:
http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca

Demography Definitions

Interprovincial: migration between provinces

Intraprovincial: migration within a province

Sex ratio: ratio of the number of females to males (females/males)

Dependency ratio: a measure showing the number of dependents relative to a total population. For example,

Child Dep. = Pop(0-17)/Pop(18-64)
Elderly Dep. = Pop(65+)/Pop(18)

Median age: the age at which half the population is older and half is younger

Cohort: a group of persons sharing a particular statistical or demographic characteristic

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also on the Internet at www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca or choose RSS

BC at a glance . . .

POPULATION (thousands)	Apr 1/2010	% change on one year ago
BC	4,510.9	1.6
Canada	34,019.0	1.2
GDP and INCOME (Revised Nov 9)		
(BC - at market prices)	2008	% change on one year ago
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) *($ millions)*	197,931	3.3
GDP *($ 2002 millions)*	164,520	0.0
GDP *($ 2002 per Capita) (reflects revised pop)*	37,529	-1.7
Personal Disposable Income *($ 2002 per Capita)*	25,931	3.2
TRADE ($ millions, seasonally adjusted)		% change on prev. month
Manufacturing Shipments - Jun 2010	3,007	2.1
Merchandise Exports - Jun 2010	2,506	2.6
Retail Sales - Jun 2010	4,830	-0.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	% change on	12-month avg
(all items - Jul 2010)	one year ago	% change
BC	2.0	0.3
Vancouver	2.5	0.6
Victoria	1.4	0.2
Canada	1.8	1.0
LABOUR FORCE (thousands)		
(seasonally adjusted)	Jul 2010	% change on prev. month
Jobs Created (Lost) - BC NEW	16.3	
Labour Force - BC	2,503.0	0.4
Employed - BC	2,315.2	0.7
Unemployed - BC	187.9	-3.3
		Jun 2010
Unemployment Rate - BC *(percent)*	7.5	7.8
Unemployment Rate - Canada *(percent)*	8.0	7.9
INTEREST RATES (percent)	Aug 25/2010	Aug 26/2009
Prime Business Rate	2.75	2.25
Conventional Mortgages - 1 year	3.30	3.75
- 5 year	5.39	5.85
US-CANADA EXCHANGE RATE	Aug 25/2010	Aug 26/2009
(avg. noon spot rate) Cdn $ per US $	1.0642	1.0991
(closing rate) US $ per Cdn $	0.9427	0.9109
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE		
(industrial aggregate - dollars)	Jul 2010	% change on one year ago
BC	824.70	4.5
Canada	818.60	2.1

SOURCES:

Population, Gross Domestic Product, Trade, Prices, Labour Force, Wage Rate } Statistics Canada

Interest Rates, Exchange Rates: Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics

For latest Weekly Financial Statistics see www.bankofcanada.ca

Open Data

Most data products on our site have long been available PDF format, which behaves nicely for printing but resists extraction of imbedded information. Over the past year most updates to our site have included both PDF and a more open format such as CSV or XLS. We are now revisiting our archive of about12,000 PDF files and producing matching open format versions. On August 23 we uploaded more than 7,000 files encompassing our 2006 Census collection. Look for continued progress through the early Fall.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/dd/profiles.asp

Labour Force Participation Rate Projections

The model uses an entry-exit rate methodology to project age/sex-specific participation rates by age cohort—i.e., people of the same generation—for the period 2010–2036. This approach, which was pioneered by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, takes into account the wide differences in participation among cohorts and generates projections that are more plausible than the alternative age group extrapolation approach.

http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/lss/labour.asp#pubs

PEOPLE 35 Pop Projection Highlights

PEOPLE 35 (Population Extrapolation for Organizational Planning with Less Error) population projections are now available. This latest population projection covers the period 2010 to 2036, with information available for numerous provincial geographies including Local Health Area, Health Service Delivery Area, Health Authority, School Districts, College Region, Regional District and Development Region. Access the release article 2036 BC, which provides some PEOPLE35 highlights, or view projection details on our website (total population) or through the webstore (details age/sex projection packages).

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/pop/popproj.asp

Released this week by BC Stats

- Business Indicators, August 2010

Next week

- Quarterly Regional Statistics, 2nd Quarter 2010
- Tourism Sector Monitor, August 2010

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